THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1830. NO. 20.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REFINED SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

THE Subscribers are Agents for Goodale's Sugar Refinery in this city, and have constantly on hand and for sale a supply of all the various qualities of *single and double loaf and lump Sugar* manufactured by him, together with a constant supply of *single and double Refined Sugar* manufactured by Lex, Canby & Lex, of Philadelphia, by steam process, without the use of blood—all neatly packed in good barrels for transportation. Also, a supply of first quality of *Sugar House Molasses*, from Goodale's Refinery.

WHITALL, JAUDON & Co.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1830.

☞ W. J. & Co. attend to receiving Western Produce on consignment, for sale or for shipment to the eastern cities; also of goods from the eastern cities, to be forwarded to the different points on the Western rivers. October 12.—1mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R. & J. HALL.

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woolen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts.

April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.

May 18, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,
Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

DOCTOR SELLERS.

OFFICE removed to Fourth street, No. 64, between Wood and Market streets, and nearly opposite the New Branch Bank.

April 5, 1830.—tf

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf. No. 51 Wood Street.

DOCTOR M'DOWELL'S

OFFICE and Residence, No. 4 Patterson's Row, St. Clair street. Sept. 24.

GABRIEL ADAMS.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER. Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c* will be taken in barter at market prices.

April 21, 1830—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN. } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS
AND BONNET BOARDS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have constantly for sale, a large assortment of Wrapping Paper, Band Box Boards, Bonnet Boards, and Binder's Boards, of eastern manufacture, which they offer very low.

N. B. The highest price given for RAGS.

August 10.—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual medicine for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,

Wilkins township, Allegheny county.

May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*

May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,

May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞ For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

June 4, 1830.—1y.

SHOVELS, TONGS, and POKERS; also, Shovels and Fokers, in setts—a general assortment, of very superior quality; just received at he corner of Fifth and Wood streets.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 21.—tf.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ *Liberal advances made on Consignments.*

Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

NEW ANNUAL FOR 1831.

THE MEMENTO, *or Lady's and Gentleman's Diary*, for 1831, embellished with four handsome engravings, and containing useful information relative to the Government of the United States, a Chronological Almanac, and ruled pages for memoranda in every day of the year.—Just received by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Nov. 12—4t *Booksellers, 95 Market street.*

PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal, Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING,
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞ The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞ Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For farther particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

TO LET. The three story brick store-room in Hays' Row, Wood street, adjoining John Albree's Shoe store. Apply to WILLIAM HAYS.

October 12.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street,

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge. O. ORMSBY.

June 11, 1830.—tf

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16—tf.

A. H. HOGE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square.)

HAS just received a supply of Brass Fenders; Britannia Tea Ware, in setts and single pieces; Plated Table and Tea Spoons; Brass and Polished Steel Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Plated Castors; a handsome assortment of Tea Trays, &c. which he offers cheap. Nov. 9—2mo.

GEO. COCHRAN, OF R'D,

Late Agent of the Pittsb. Manufact'g Association

NO. 26 WOOD STREET,

CONTINUES to receive, on consignment, from the Harmony Society and other manufactories, a regular and constant supply of Broadcloths, Cassinets, Flannels, Baizes, Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, &c.; all of which will be disposed of at manufacturers' prices—on better terms, it is confidently believed, than such articles can be purchased in the Atlantic cities. On hand, Plated Bridle Bits and Stirrup Irons, at reduced prices.

November 5, 1830—tf.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The editors of the Pennsylvania Intelligencer respectfully inform the public that, having employed competent Reporters, they will publish full reports of the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the approaching session. The important subjects that will come before the Legislature, such as providing means to pay the interest of the public debt, and providing means for the completion of the public works, will make a paper of such a character, published at the Capital of the State, interesting to every Pennsylvanian.

The Intelligencer will be published on Mondays and Thursdays, during the session.

TERMS.—For the whole year, three dollars; for the session only, two dollars. Nov. 5, 1830.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The Chronicle will contain an accurate and impartial report of the proceedings of the Legislature, at its ensuing session, which will commence at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday, December 7, 1830. A competent Reporter has been engured for the House of Representatives, and the editor will attend personally in the Senate. No industry shall be wanting to furnish the people of Pennsylvania, through the medium of the Chronicle, with a summary of all that may be *done*, and a sketch of all that may be *said*, by their Representatives, at the approaching session.

In order to do full justice to this department of the Chronicle, a supply of new brevier type has been obtained.

Terms of the Chronicle.—For the Session alone, twice a week, in advance, two dollars; for the whole year, in advance, three dollars.

Post Masters, or others, who will procure six session subscribers, and forward ten dollars, shall receive one copy, gratis. Nov. 9.

EXCHANGE

Erie,	*per cent.* 1	Scioto,	*per cent.* 3 to 5
Chambersburgh,	1	Michigan,	3 to 5
Canton,	2	Canada,	4 to 5
Pottsville,	2	Urbana,	3 to 5
Wyoming,	2	Greensburgh,	45

American Gold, 1½ per cent. premium.
Bank of Steubenville, 25 per cent. discount.

GEO. A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

June 29, 1830.

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND.

November 19, 1830—w6m

T. Livingston & C. A. Alexander,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

OFFICE NO. 82 LIBERTY STREET.—Pittsburgh, Nov. 19—3mo.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22, for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13335 prizes			$273,760
20825 blanks——34220 Tickets.			

Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	$2 50	Eighths	1 25

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November 23, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 22 for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		15,000	15,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		4,010	4,010
10		1,000	10,000
10		600	6,000
10		500	5,000
10		400	4,000
10		300	3,000
29		200	5,800
51		100	5,100
51		90	4,590
51		80	4,080
51		70	3,570
102		60	6,120
102		50	5,100
102		40	4,080
204		30	6,120
1122		20	22,440
11475		10	114,750
13335 prizes			$273,760
20825 blanks——34220 tickets.			

Whole Tickets	$10 00	Halves	$5 00
Quarters	2 50	Eighths	1 25

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November 23, 1830.

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PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

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Music, per quar.	$10,00	Dancing, per q.	$5,00
Drawing,	5,00	Day Boarders,	10,00
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50 BARRELS New Orleans Molasses.
40 " do. Sugar.
75 " Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Mackerel.
45 " good quality com. Whiskey.
15 " Rectified do.
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150 " Dried Peaches.
50 " Superfine Flour.
1 " No. 2 Castor Oil.
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40 boxes do. Manufactured do.
60 kegs do. do. do.
9 sacks Hops.
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200 Reams Crown Straw Paper.
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NEW NOVEL.—*De L'Orme*, by the author of Darnley and Richelieu, in 2 vols. 12mo. just received and for sale by

HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

November 23.—2t.

Poetry.

From an English paper.

MARRIAGE A LA MODE.

She loved—just as modern ladies love;
Admired his figure on a rainy day,
And suffered him to reach her fallen glove;
She liked him present; if he stayed away
She did not miss him. "Men were meant to rove,"
Was still her theme. "To honor and obey,"
She had no thought of; but she looked on marriage
As something requisite to keep a carriage!

And he liked her—as much as creatures can
Who live at balls, and vegetate by night!
Not useless, since they serve to hold a fan;
Whose heads are heavy while their heels are light;
Who, wanting other titles, are called—Man!
Yet ladies liked him, he was so polite;
'Twas strange how favor from mammas he won;
And yet *not* strange;—he was an eldest son.

He met her first at some prodigious rout;
Where all the world was voting it a bore;
She was a beauty, having just come out—
That is, she had rehearsed her part before,
And now performed it, with great skill no doubt;
She knew her points, and the dress she wore
Set off her figure, thanks to prints and pins:
Padding conceals a multitude of sins!

Ball followed ball, they often danced together,
And though they said but little to each other,
Talking of novels, music, and the weather,
And such ball themes, he call'd upon her mother,
Who heard him make proposals in "high feather,"
And introduced him to her son, his brother
That was to be—and all were quite elate;
For he'd a title and a good estate!

The fair betroth'd then sought thy street, Longacre,
To choose the shape and color of her carriage:
I know not why, but somehow a coachmaker
Appears to me, in my loose view of marriage,
A kind of matrimonial undertaker.
By this I've no intention to disparage
That blessed state which many a damsel enters
Not knowing why—our mothers are such Mentors.

The day was fix'd, the dejeune was spread, [lace;
While bride's maids simpered in their Brussels
The bride shed tears, then bow'd her head. [place;
And thought how great a change would soon take
(From a small French to a large four post bed:)
Tho' none might read her thoughts upon her face.
Indeed her feelings were not quite intelligible;
One thing she felt, her husband was quite 'eligible!'

The marriage service soon was blundered o'er;
Congratulations round the room were pealing;
The traveling chariot waited at the door—
But first the bride must do a "bit of feeling;"
And so she gently sank upon the floor,
In a position such as players deal in;
A graceful attitude for loveliness,
And so contrived as not to spoil her dress!

At length they started, he and his fair prize—
A Prize!—she proved a Blank. Sad, stern reality
Makes happiest things seem hideous: they grew
He cur'd of love, and she of her morality; [wise,
So, throwing off the troublesome disguise,
She ran away—like other folks of quality;
Leaving her lord (she left him not a jewel)
A drive to Doctor's Commons—and a duel!

Foreign News.

From the New York American. November 17.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the *Formosa* packet ship from *Havre*, we have Paris papers to the 20th ultimo.—This is an uncommonly short passage at this season. We translate hastily such articles as appear of interest. There is no authority for the publication heretofore made of the Prussian troops having entered Belgium, nor is there, as we continue to think, any probability of their doing so. An article under the Berlin head of 8th of October, says expressly, that the King desires, of all things, to avoid war; though it states, erroneously, as we suspect, that Prussia, as well as England, had been called upon to interpose by arms. A similar allegation as to England was authoritatively contradicted by the London Courier, and we presume it to be equally unfounded with regard to Prussia.

The King of France reviewed the National Guard of Versailles, and its environs, on the 13th, amounting to from twenty to twenty-five thousand men,—mostly all uniformed, and all armed. The King was accompanied by his two sons, Lafayette, and General Gerard; and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

The lives of the Ex-Ministers are, it may be feared, endangered by the vehemence of some of the assemblages of Paris, which seem intent on bringing them to the block, notwithstanding the sentiments of the King, of Lafayette, and of petitions from some of the wounded in the memorable days of July, that the authors of the calamities of those days might be spared! The editor of the *Temps*, one of the papers that earliest and most fearlessly denounced the *ordonnances*, has also petitioned for mercy to the prisoners. The *Patriote* newspaper, however, recently established, echoes the cry for their blood; and it will be difficult for the government to resist, especially if the Chamber of Deputies hesitates. Yet it would be a noble consummation of a glorious revolution, that it should be unstained by blood shed on the scaffold.

From the north of Europe we see nothing of interest. The south of Spain was actually invaded by General Valdez, but with a force of only 800 men!—This does not look like serious work. Of Italy, as yet, we hear nothing; but it must come.

The messenger from St. Petersburgh, bringing his new instructions to *M. Pozzo di Borgo*, Ambassador at Paris, had arrived at Strasburg.

PARIS, October 19.—A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, and carrying a tricolored flag with this inscription, "death to the Ex-Ministers," presented itself to-day about noon, before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard-bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal. Cries of 'Down with the Ministers, the head of Polignac,' were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts, and the gates were closed. At 8 o'clock the garden was also closed; and so great was the crowd, that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

SPAIN.—*Urdus*, October 13.—The 13th, in the evening, the Spanish refugees crossed the frontiers. General Valdez first entered upon Spanish ground, with a column of 800 men. An invasion is to be made simultaneously, it is thought, from other quarters. General Valdez addressed a proclamation to the Spanish army.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin*, October 8.—The failure of the Dutch expedition against Brussels excited much sensation here. The Court at the Hague has demanded from this government, as from that of England, an armed intervention: but neither the one nor the other are disposed to make so serious a movement without previously consulting the other Powers. It would be easy enough for our army to subdue the Belgians, who do not appear united; but such an enterprize might bring about a general war, which, though desired by our young officers, and even by some of our princes, the King is anxious at all events to avoid. A mission of General Muffling to Paris and London is talked of.

BRUSSELS, October 17.—The Prince of Orange keeps up at Antwerp his little government, which is without authority, and signs the acts proposed by Messrs. Ursel, Lacoste, &c.

The Central Committee of Belgium, composed of De Potter, Gendebien, Sylvain Van de Weyer, and Ch. Roger, on the 12th of October, issued a decree for regulating the election of deputies, and for determining the number to be sent from each district. By this decree the elections are to begin throughout Belgium on the 27th of October. South Brabant is entitled to 22 deputies; Lembourg to 17; East Flanders to 35; West Flanders to 28; Mons to 30; Namur to 10; Antwerp to 18; Luxemburg to 16;—in all to one hundred and eighty-one. The National Congress is to assemble on the third of November. The Congress is to be installed under the Presidency of the oldest member, the four youngest serving as secretaries. After the members shall have produced their credentials, the Congress is then to be definitively organized.

From the Courier des Pays Bas.

The Antwerp Journal of this morning contains a report in favor of juries, signed by the Prince of Orange. We cannot too often repeat, this parody of a government is shockingly maladroit. The Belgians recognise no authority but that of the provisional government; and the Prince of Orange ought to feel how much his attempts to reign at Antwerp injure him. Let him dissolve his pretended government—his pretended Ministry; hoist our colors, purge Antwerp and Maestricht of the presence of the Dutch, return himself for a time into the ranks of private citizens, and permit the provinces of Limbourg and Antwerp to proceed freely to the choice of deputies in the National Congress. We can assure him, those measures would be more advantageous to him than his government *in partibus*—his orders which are not executed—and his good intentions, which false measures compromit. It seems to us that a ship-wrecked man, to whom a plank of safety is offered, ought to consider well before rejecting it.

There were serious disturbances in Dresden, and the police are said to have been quite powerless, but the government depend on the communal guard, and expect tranquillity will be restored. Some persons implicated were to be tried.

The King of the French has reorganized the committee of primary instruction by a decree.

The Paris Journal of the 12th states, that while accounts from England mention that Charles X. is about to take up his residence at Holyrood, letters from Vienna affirm that the ex-king and his family have received from the Emperor permission to reside at Klagenfort.

It is reported that M. Talleyrand has notified the English and French governments, that arms have been shipped in England for the coast of Brittany. That coast is represented as destitute of cannon.

At Quenet, and in several Chateaux of Morbihan, are said to be persons who are planning some movement to restore Charles X. A party also exists in Gironde.

Fresh disturbances have taken place in Auxerre, which continued several days—and until troops came in from the surrounding country to quell the mob.

The Quotidienne of the 18th says it is reported that insubordination has broken out in a regiment quartered not many leagues from Paris, that many of the soldiers have refused to obey their officers, and have deserted and dispersed themselves about the country. Orders have been given at the Barriers of Paris to arrest such of them as may attempt to enter the city.

The recognition of the new government by Russia had inspired speculators with confidence, and caused the price of stocks to improve.

Baron Athalin, who arrived at Paris on the 16th had an immediate interview with the King.

The law had passed making an appropriation of 30,000,000 francs, to be employed in advances to the mercantile and manufacturing interests. It was opposed as being directly in opposition to the sound maxims of political economy which leaves trade in all its branches to regulate itself, and also as being a dangerous precedent that would ultimately lead to the ruin of the finances of the state. The law was adopted, 61 to 12.

The Moniteur of the 18th October, contains an elaborate report from the Duke de Broglie, as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, which is followed by a Royal Ordonnance, in arrondissements and sub-prefectures, to be composed of seven members at least, or twelve at most, to be formed of the Juge de Paix, the Rector of the Canton, and others, to be chosen by the respectable inhabitants of the canton and the Rector of the Academy, in concert with the Prefect of the Department, and subject to the approbation of the Grand Master of the University. This Ordonnance is followed by another nominating 24 Juges de Paix.

The following is from the Courier Francais:—"The proceedings against the Ministers are gradually going on in the Chamber of Peers. The Committee are engaged with interrogatories, the reading of documents and preparatory inquiries. It is believed that the public debates will not open before the middle of November. The mode of proceeding during the public debates, is not yet fixed. The following principles, however, appear likely to serve as the basis of them. The Chamber of Peers will be considered as a Grand Jury. Each of the members will therefore have a right to put questions to the prisoners; all possible latitude will be granted to the defence, which, it is said, will chiefly turn into two points:—1. The Ordonnances of July were in Art. 14 of the Charter, since it has been deemed necessary to cancel that Article. 2. The firing was not begun by the troops, but by the citizens, and upon this point witnesses will be produced.

The Commissioners of the Chamber of Deputies will support the impeachment: after the summing up of the proceeding, the Court of Peers will assemble secretly, to deliberate on the judgment. It is thought that several sittings will be taken up by secret discussions, in which each Peer may state the grounds of his opinion; moreover, a series of questions will be proposed relative to each of the prisoners, and each series will give rise to a vote by ballot. All this will occupy a long time. The result of the deliberations will be made public, and the same form will be adopted as in Courts of Assizes.

The following letter has been addressed by the Prince de Polignac to the Members of the Commission of Impeachment:—

"Vincennes, 12th October, 1830.

"Gentlemen,—I have just read in some of the journals a letter, which purports to have been addressed to M. Berrenger, by a man confined in the House of Detention at Toulouse, for a crime or offence, the nature of which is not stated. This man pretends that he has made declarations of high importance respecting the conflagrations which have desolated some of our provinces. He acknowledges himself guilty, and points me out personally, as the instigator of the crimes he confesses: and affirms that it is in his power to support, by positive proofs, this horrible revelation. Under ordinary circumstances, I should have left it to the good sense of the public to do justice to such an absurd and odious attack, but being under the weight of an accusation, which opens but too easy an access to every suspicion, I cannot content myself with despising an attack so directly personal, and it becomes my duty to take every opportunity for eliciting the truth. The revelations made at Toulouse, relating to a plot so infamous, ought to be fully investigated. Whoever may be the man that has made them, whatever may be the cause of his arrest, whatever mistrust he may inspire, his offers cannot be rejected, and at all events my right to accept them cannot be contested. I may, no doubt, wait with calmness the moment when I shall be permitted, in the presence of my Peers, and before the eyes of all France, to explain every act of my political life; but I cannot be condemned to submit in silence to this public and formal imputation of a crime, the most cowardly and the most hateful. I demand, therefore, that the prisoner at Toulouse may be immediately brought to Paris, and that he be interrogated, and confronted with me—this is an act of justice that cannot be denied me.

There is another point which my colleagues, jointly with myself, think we have a right to claim, which is, that the most strict inquiry be immediately made into the conflagrations that have desolated Normandy—that the numerous authorities charged by us to prosecute the instigators, actors, and accomplices, be examined, that our correspondence be inspected and published to the world—and we repeat our asseveration, that the falsity of the allegations, like other bold insinuations against us, will become manifest even to the most prejudiced minds. Accept, etc. (Signed)

PRINCE DE POLIGNAC.

The Gazette de France says: We learn from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, that an extraordinary circumstance has just revealed a dark plot for the overthrow of the whole of Germany. The plan of a combined attack against each State, with the details of the means of execution, and the names of all the conspirators, has been ascertained.

The disturbances in Electoral Hesse had totally subsided. Some robberies, and the burning of a few custom-houses, were said to have been the only mischief committed.

The Ex-Ministers are still at Vincennes, and some time will elapse before their new prisons in the Petit Luxembourg will be ready for their reception. The outside of the palisades is covered with placards, demanding the death of M. de Polignac and his colleagues, and, in many places, it is written on the walls with chalk—*Death to the Ex-Ministers.*

During the night of the 16th, a very considerable body of workmen of different trades passed through the Place du Palais Royal, shouting *Justice! Justice! Vive la Roi! Mort a Polignac!*—They marched regularly about ten or twelve abreast, preceded by a tri-colored flag. They excited some stir in the National Guards on duty at the Palace, and a number of persons, were led by curiosity to the railings. It was reported in the crowd that they came from the Faubourg Saint Martin, and had taken their flag from the Passage du Grand Cerf, singing *Marseillois* all the way through the streets. The people in other quarters of the capital had been openly called upon to assemble and demand the punishment of the Ex-Ministers.

The committee of eighteen members from the Chamber of Deputies appointed to examine the projects relative to the stationary and moveable National Guards, had commenced their labors.—A committee had been appointed to assist the Minister of Finance in the distribution of thirty millions voted for the succor of commerce and industry.

The French Government has given the necessary orders to all the authorities on the frontiers, to prevent any evasion of the resolution of non-intervention in the affairs of Belgium, and consequently a detachment of gendarmes had been placed under the orders of the officer commanding the brigade at Valenciennes, not only to maintain order there, but to prevent the natives of France from passing into Belgium by the cross roads. Equally strict orders have been issued to search for arms destined to the same purpose, and already four chests have been seized at Douay, and nine at Valenciennes.

The French Ministers have fixed their own annual allowance at 80,000 francs per annum—upwards of $15,000 a year.

The loan of five millions of piasters (26,000,000 fr.) contracted by Mr. Calvo, banker, in the name of Gen. Torrijos, has just been ratified by Col. Pinto, the authorized agent.

It is now stated in the *Temps* of the 18th, that the Government does not intend to bring forward any project for abolishing the punishment of death, under two years.

A Russian frigate, having on board Admiral Heyden, anchored in the roadstead of Copenhagen on the 2d Oct.

Intelligence has been received that the extensive house of Balguerie, Jr. of Bordeaux, has suspended its payments It is much feared that this failure will be followed by others.

It is asserted that the Law Project for reducing the Wine Duties, proposed by the Minister of Finances, will be adopted by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies; but that the proposed duty on the transport of merchandise, to make up the deficiency, will be rejected.

SPAIN.—The Minister of War in Spain has made a report to the king, stating that confidence is wanting in the army. Even the loyalty of the troops sent to guard the frontiers, is doubted. The King was about to make a tour through Castile, and to visit the confines of Portugal.

From the commencement of the present month a journal in the Spanish language, called El Precarsor, whose object is to propagate the spirit of a constitutional revolution in the Peninsula, has been regularly published in Paris. The numbers of this paper are sent in abundance to the refugees on the frontier, who undertake to procure their circulation in the interior of Spain. We extract the following from that publication.

"We learn that several officers among the Constitutional emigrants from Portugal, are about to proceed to the frontier, in order to join such Spaniards as shall take the first chance of battle for the liberation of the Peninsula. Under the direction of Don Alexandro O'Donnel, at the head of the staff of Gen. Mina, there had been recently formed at Bayonne, a *Sacred Battalion*, which already reckons in its ranks nearly one hundred officers, who have elected for their chief Don Francis Mancha, the valiant Chief on the memorable 7th of July, 1822, who commanded at Madrid, another Sacred Battalion, which on that day had a great share in the triumph gained by the people over the Royal Guards."

According to letters of the 10th inst. from Perpignan, discord prevails among the Spanish refugees on the frontiers. Gen. Milans, although 70 years of age, and paralysed on one side, has been appointed to the chief command, in opposition to Mina, whilst the latter has appointed the Provisional Junta, that is to govern Spain in the event of a successful invasion.

FROM ALGIERS.—The Commander-in-Chief at Algiers forwarded on the 18th and 25th August, several reports to the Minister of War, giving details of the force sent to Bona, and of its operations. The people submitted, after some persuasion, without resistance, and the landing of the troops was promptly effected. The Cabailles and Arabs threatened an attack, covering the country around, and stopping provisions. On the 6th August they were attacked, and routed at every point. On the 8th, they again attacked General Damremont's position, and were driven back with murderous loss, the French sustaining comparatively little.

On the night of the 11th another assault, which had been anticipated, was made with great fury and perseverance. Several of the Arabs were killed after having sprung over the foss of the redoubt.—The brother-in-law of the Bey of Constantine, and 86 others, were found. This expedition re-embarked on the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers, on the morning of the 25th. The number of the sick at Algiers, on the 22d, was 1400 in the military hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospitals. The first of the regiments under orders to return, embarked for Toulon in five vessels on the 23d. A letter of that date says:

We have 1000 armed Arabs doing the duty of our post and we are anxious to come in contact with our enemies. We might have, if we pleased, 30,000 of these Arabs, and with them might traverse Africa in every direction. All the tribes are pressing to send in their submision to General Clausel, and to supply our markets, so that an ox may be had for twenty francs and a sheep for 30 sous.

In addition to the preceding summary, we give such hasty translations from the Paris papers of the 19th, as we have time to make.

Translated from the Constitutionnel of October 19.

A private letter from Vienna of the 19th ult. represents that the Belgian revolution had from the commencement produced a disastrous effect on Austria, particularly on the funds. The reception of the news of the total failure of Prince Frederic's attempts to subdue the Bruxellois caused them to fall alarmingly. Since July bank actions had fallen 300 florins, and there was no appearance of their being likely to rise. The report of a general Congress to be assembled at Troppau, inspired no encouragement in the people, who have seen enough of them.

ROME, Oct. 8th.—The Pope was besieged by Cardinals, bishops, prelates and ecclesiastics of all ranks, supplicating the recognition of Don Miguel. He continued inflexible, and had referred the matter to a special commission.

NAPLES, Oct. 5th.—An amnesty and several acts of grace had been announced, but no individual condemned for political offences, had been pardoned. The prospect of amnesty, however, was certainly discussed in the Council, as the capital was tranquil.

It was not so in the provinces, where coercive measures failed of producing effect. The excitements in Calabria increased.

HAGUE, Oct 15th.—We learn from a sure source, that the mission of the Prince of Orange is the result of diplomatic negotiations. There has been a conference at the Hague, at which the ambassadors of four great powers attended, and a resolution was adopted to try, for the last time, measures of mildness and reconciliation with regard to Belgium.—On the strength of this decision the Ministers Van Gobbleschroy and de Lacoste will immediately leave the Hague.

There is a division in the commision of State, charged to present modifications, &c. of the fundamental law, one party being for absolute separation, under the same dynasty, the other for a partial or modified separation. The members from the south no longer attend the meetings of the commission. The Prince de Chimay is about leaving the Hague, unwilling, it is said, to be the sole representative from the southern provinces. Among other decrees of the king, to prevent discord, one of the 9th prescribes measures in relation to strangers lodging in the country, directing every innkeeper or keeper of a boarding house to make known the arrival of such persons to the police, within six hours. Suspected persons were directed to be arrested.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16th.—An exact list had been made of the victims injured by the fire of Prince Frederic, during the four days. They amounted, as far as known, to 165 killed and 311 wounded. The Journal of Anvers had published a report in favor of Juries, approved by the Prince. This was laughed at, as no other government than the provisional was recognised by the Bruxellois.—Some days previous, the troops forming part of the corps d'armee, whose head quarters is at Maestricht, had retired into the walls of that town: and St. Trond, Hasselt and Tongres were free from hostile occupation. The gardes bourgeoises, had organized to maintain order in those places.

Owners of privateers at Ostend and Nieuport had solicited from the government letters of marque, to capture Dutch vessels, while the independence of Belgium remained unrecognised.

Letters from Alexandria announce that the Grand Seignior was about to cede the island of Candia to Mehemet Ali, on the same terms as Egypt is held, paying a tribute.

TOULON, Oct. 8.—(Private letter.)—The government has just given orders to keep in readiness, to sail at the first signal, all the armed vessels left in commission, as well as those under repair, to proceed to Algiers, and bring back 15,000 men of the African army.

Five thousand French troops are to remain at Algiers, and to do duty in that town in conjunction with 5000 Arabs, Moors, or Jews, who are already organized, and whose interest it is to second the efforts of the French for maintaining tranquility in that barbarous country, which already feels the benefit of a firm and benevolent administration. The towns of Oran and Bona will have each a garrison of 1000 French soldiers, to whom will be added the same number of natives, who have a like interest in guarding the two positions. The object of this measure is to afford rest to our army during the winter. Algiers does not present sufficient accommodation for lodging comfortably 20,000 men. In case of necessity, fresh troops will be sent to Africa in the spring of 1831.

The gentlemen and farmers of Kent are in the greatest consternation on account of the organized system of conflagration from which so many of them have suffered. Every man who has ever employed an Irishman is in constant dread of a visit. The insurgents go about in bands of one hundred and fifty, and coolly demand the keys of the barns to destroy the thrashing machines, and all idea of resistance is out of the question. Indeed, when gentlemen have applied to their servants to assist them in repelling the attack, they have met with a flat refusal. The signals are given by sky-rockets, and as many as fourteen stack-yards have been in flames at the same time.

There has long been a sullen discontent among the peasantry of England. We have often raised our voice in their behalf, but in vain. The gentry have not done their duty towards them. The laborers feel that the higher ranks are looking on with their arms folded, while they are sinking to the level of wretchedness. It is deeply to be lamented that they should have recourse to lawless outrage, but when did ever persons in their situation reason correctly, with respect either to the cause of their sufferings, or their proper remedy?

The disturbances in Kent are a warning that ought not to be disregarded.

What adds to the alarm of the farmers, is the refusal of the Insurance Offices to insure them, except on the most ruinous terms.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

SURGERY.

Could Mr. Huskisson's life have been saved!—We have heard a variety of medical opinions expressed with regard to the probability of saving Mr. Huskisson's life by having recourse to amputation; and all of them, without exception, agree that it is the better mode of treatment, and the only one that held out any chance of restoration. It has been stated, as a reason for desisting from the attempt, the inability of the unfortunate sufferer to support the loss of blood that must necessarily have followed this operation; and especially the presence of incessant spasms. We rather think that both of these would have been checked by the operation in question. Not above two or three ounces of blood are lost in amputation of the thigh; the limb is removed in thirty seconds, and only two or three blood-vessels require to be secured.—He would have lost ten times less blood by amputation than without it. But we are told his constitution was feeble; "he had taken no other substance than tea toast and gruel for the last six weeks." So much the better, for his constitution was prepared by the regimen for such an operation. Nor do we conceive that amputation would have been too severe a shock for his debilitated frame. Quite the reverse. Had the operation been performed on the railroad, all and every source of irritation from so severe an injury of the soft and hard parts would have been removed, the lacerated and bruised wounds changed to an incised one, and he saved the torturing sensation of broken bones, torn muscles, blood-vessels and nerves. We could cite hundreds of parallel cases from the surgical works of Larrey, the great surgeon who accompanied Bonaparte in all his eventful and sanguinary campaigns; from our own countrymen, Mr. Copland Hutchinson, Dr. Dewar, of Stirling, and Dr. Quarrier, who were at the battle of Algiers. The wounded were amputated in that bloody cannonnading the instant they arrived in the cockpit. "The knife immediately following the injury," says Dr. Quarrier, "was the most effectual mode of securing the patient from nervous or sensorial irritation."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Points of Honor.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Fetherstone in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentlemen in one about "an acre of anchovies." One officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet, and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Captain Smith for declining a glass of wine with him at a dinner in a steamboat, although the General had plead as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant Crowther lost his life in a duel, because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

Delaware Breakwater.—The following account of this important national work is taken from the 4th Volume of Carey & Lea's ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, which has recently been issued from the press:

The Delaware Breakwater is situated at the entrance into the Bay of Delaware, near Cape Henlopen. The anchorage ground, or roadstead, is formed by a cove in the southern shore, directly west of the pitch of the Cape and the seaward end of an extensive shoal called the *Shears;* the tail of which makes out from the shore about five miles up the bay, near the mouth of Broadkill creek, from whence it extends eastward, and terminates at a point about two miles from the northward of the shore at the Cape. The Breakwater consists of an insulated dike or wall of stone, the transversal section of which is a trapezium, the base resting on the bottom, whilst the summit line forms the top of the work. The outer sides represent the inner and outer slopes of the work, that to the eastward being much greater than the other. The inward slope is 45 degrees; the top is horizontal, 22 feet in breadth, and raised 5½ feet above the highest spring tide; the outward or sea slope is 39 feet in altitude, upon a base of 105¾ feet; both these dimensions being measured in relation to a horizontal plane passage by a point 27 feet below the lowest spring tide. The base bears to the altitude near the same ratio as similar lines in the Cherbourg and Plymouth Breakwaters. The opening or entrance from the ocean is 650 yards in width between the north point of the Cape and the east end of the Breakwater. At this entrance, the harbor will be accessible during all winds coming from the sea. The dike is formed in a straight line from E. S. E. to W. N. W.; 1200 yards is the length of this portion of the work, which is destined to serve the purposes of a breakwater. At the distance of 350 yards from the upper or western end of the breakwater, (which space forms the upper entrance) a similar dike of 500 yards in length is projected in a direct line, W. by S. ½ S. forming an angle of 146 deg. 15 min. with the breakwater. This work is designed more particularly as an ice-breaker. The whole length of the two dikes above described, which are now partly commenced, will be 1700 yards; they will contain, when finished, 900,000 cubic yards of stone, composed of pieces of basaltic rock and granite, weighing from a quarter of a ton to three tons and upwards. The depth of water at low tide is from four to six fathoms throughout the harbor, which will be formed by these works, and the cove of the southern shore, and which is calculated to afford a perfect shelter over a space of seven tenths of a square mile. The great objects to be gained by this construction of an artificial harbor in this roadstead are to shelter vessels from the action of waves caused by the winds blowing from the E. to the N. W. round by the N., and also to protect them against injuries arising from floating ice descending the bay from the N. W.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

In Senate, Nov. 2, Mr. Floyd, from the joint committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Cherokee government, made the following report:—

The propriety of effecting an entire abolition of the exercise of governmental powers by the Cherokee Indians, your committee consider as settled. The State, by an act of her legislature, has extended her laws, both civil and criminal, over the territory and persons of the said nation indiscriminately, and thereby virtually abolished all government over such territory, save her own; and any further legislation, having for its object the prevention of the exercise of sovereign power by the Indians, would have been rendered by such an act unnecessary, had any or sufficient pains and penalties been annexed to the enforcement of Indian laws or regulations. Those who claim the right of managing the affairs of the Indians, having availed themselves of such omission on the part of the legislature, and continue to assemble in council from time to time, for the purpose of making new laws and enforcing them, and others already adopted, for said tribe, has rendered it necessary, in the opinion of your committee, to enact such laws as will prevent in future the exercise of such assumed powers.

The Government of Georgia or the Cherokee Nation alone has the undoubted right of jurisdiction over the territory and persons of said Nation within the chartered limits of Georgia. Both cannot possess it. And if such coequal right could exist, the exercise of such right, by both powers, would be cruelty in the extreme to the Indian. What would be required by the one authority, might be rendered highly penal by the other. The same act being declared criminal by both, would inflict severe punishments twice for the same offence—a state of things not to be desired by any civilized community. Such, however, is now the situation of the Cherokee Indians. They live exposed to the penalties and requisitions of the codes emanating from sources different in their origin, different in their principles, and different in their exactions. In determining which power should yield in this contest of jurisdiction, your committee have had no difficulty, nor can they perceive what violence can be done to the feelings of humanity, when they recommend the abolition of a severe and tyrannical code, and propose to substitute in its place, a humane and republican government. For the purpose therefore of more effectually preventing the exercise of power by the head men and chiefs of said Nation, they recommend the following bill:

A bill, to be entitled an act to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power by all persons under pretext of authority from the Cherokee Indians and their laws—which was read the first time.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3.

The first section of the bill forbids any person or persons, warriors or chiefs of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, to cause the meeting of any Council or other legislative body of said Indians. The penalty for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary for four years.

The 2d section forbids any person or persons to meet in council, assembly, convention, &c. for the purpose of making laws, orders, or regulations for said tribe. The penalty for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary for four years.

The 3d section forbids any person or persons to hold courts for the purpose of hearing and determining causes, issue process, &c. penalty, four years confinement in the Penitentiary.

The 4th section forbids any ministerial officer to execute any precept from any court in the Cherokee tribe, &c. Penalty, fine and imprisonment in the jail, or in the Penitentiary, not longer than four years.

The 5th section makes it a penalty of four years confinement in the Penitentiary, for any person to confiscate, or attempt to confiscate, the property of any Indian in consequence of his enrolling for emigration, or offering to enroll for emigration, &c.

The 6th section allows the head men, or chiefs of the Cherokees, to meet any agent or Commissioner of this State, or of the United States, for any purpose whatsoever.

Singular Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, R. I. has presented to the public some remarkable results.—In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through a stratum of mud, then through a bog meadow, containing good peat, then through sand and quartz gravel. At this point, water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth; but determining to proceed farther, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard, and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine nuts, and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was thirty-five feet below the bed of the river.

An official notice from the Union Bank of Maryland, which has been published in the several newspapers of Baltimore, gives the important and highly gratifying intelligence that "the President and Directors have decided to make loans of money, upon pledges of approved stock as security, at less than the rate of six per cent. per annum."—*National Gazette.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT

Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8
pearl,	5½	sad irons	6 cts
sc. salts	3½ a 3½	Lead, in pigs	3½
black salts	3 a 3½	bars	4
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16	white, in kegs	8½
Augers, qr.	6 a 7	dry, lb.	12
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes.	6
Bacon, lb.	6 a 8½	Leather, sole,	23 a 2
Butter, keg,	6a7	upper, doz.	$27a30
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50	calf skins,	15 a 24
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a 75	Lard,	4 a 5
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4	Logwood,	2½ a 3
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5	Molasses,	35 a 37½
Beer,	3	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 5½
Coals, bush.	3½		8d 5½
Candles, lb.	9		6d 6½
Copperas	3 a 3½		4d 7½
Cheese	5½	other	5 a 6½
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20
Coffee, g.in bgs.	11a15½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1
Cotton Wool	12½	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3½
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½a3½
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11	No. 3,	2½a2½
4-4 Checks	12 a 14	letter	2½ a 4
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarns, lb. n.	5.10½	medium do.	82
Flour, bbl.	$3 25	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	32 a 34	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6	pkd. mess, bbl.	11a12
hatcheled,	10	prime,	$9 1a10
Flannels, cy.	4-4 37a45	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio.	5 a 5½
herring,	6 50a7 50	do. Kentucky	4½ a 5
shad	12 50	Sugar, N O lb.	8½a9
mack'l	6¼ a 9	country,	7
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45	lump,	16 a 17
barley	50	loaf,	17 a 19
rye	31a33½	Salt,	$2 12½
corn	28a31½	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3½a4	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4½a5	wire No. 14, 16,	$8
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$7½a11
Bottles, porter groce	9	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts
½ do.	1½	leaf,	2½a 3
¼ do.	87½cts	Tallow, rendered	7
pint	62½	rough	4½ a 5
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15	imperial,	1.50a1.62½
green	5	Wax, bees'	20
Indigo, Span lb.	2½a2½	Wool,	35 a 60
Bengal,	2½ a 2½	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, b. Jun. t	$100	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c
blooms, Jun.	$80a85	new	24a25
rolled	100	Vices, bright	14
sheet, cwt.	9½	black	9½ a 10
pig, ton	$30	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 10

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

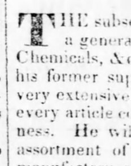
H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,		$8 00	a 9 00
Cap.	do.	do.	2 50 a 4 50
Letter.	do.	do.	2 50 a 4 00
Printing,	do.	do.	2 37½ a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping,	do.	do.	1 37½ a 3 00
Tea,	do	do.	1 75 a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,			25 a 75
Bordering,		do.	12½ a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,			5 25 a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.			25

VENANGO FURNACE

FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property, which is worthy the attention of Capitalists, is situated about thirteen miles south of Franklin, Venango county, on the waters of Scrubgrass creek. The works, which are now in complete order, have been built between 4 and 5 years, during which time they have been in successful operation, without any impediment from the severest of last winter's weather. At all seasons of the year there is an abundant supply of water for the furnace brought to it in pipes, as also for a saw mill recently built on the premises, and would be sufficient for ordinary milling or manufacturing purposes. The buildings immediately attached to the furnace, are large and convenient, the coal house being of sufficient size to contain ten weeks' stock.



The chief MANSION HOUSE, overlooking all the works, is spacious and very convenient. The other buildings, consisting of a boarding house, store house, and 13 houses for workmen, are each of the necessary size and well built; besides these there are several cabins, stables and a blacksmith shop. The land, of which there is between ELEVEN AND TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, immediately surrounding the works, abounds more or less with hard ore, and another tract of 400 acres four miles distant contains an extensive bank of bog ore. All of this land is well studded with pine and hemlock, and partially with the other kinds of timber common to this section of country.

VENANGO FURNACE is situated in Scrubgrass township, the wealthiest and most flourishing one in the county, affording to the works abundance of produce at the lowest possible prices. The Allegheny river, within two miles of the works, affords, at all ordinary stages of the water, a safe and cheap mode of carrying the product of the furnace to the Pittsburgh market.

In consequence of the decease of two of the partners, this property, with a large assortment of patterns, and stock on hand,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26.

☞Our rivers are now in good navigable order. The steam boats *Nile, Citizen, Delaware, Uncas,* and *Enterprise*, have departed.

☞After the 6th of December next, the Office Bank of the United States in this city will have two discount days in each week, Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and and Thursday.—This arrangement will no doubt be a great accommodation to men of business.

Congress will meet on Monday, the 6th, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, the 7th of December next.

WHOLESOME REFORMATION.—We are pleased to learn, from the speech of our representative, John Gilmore, at a late Kittanning dinner, that he is determined to change his course of conduct in Congress, and that he will not *hereafter* "shun any just responsibility!!" We would, however, have been better pleased if he had made such a resolution previous to the last session. He would not then have traveled to Harrisburgh, on his private business, during the busiest part of the session, nor would he have voted for the *previous question* on the Maysville Road bill, and then *skulked* when the *question* was put.

THE CROSS-CUT FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA CANAL.—In our last paper we gave some hasty remarks, intended to show the immense amount of trade which is destined to float along the canal which is being rapidly executed through the state of Ohio. We also endeavored to show, that if it was desired to divert this trade through Pennsylvania to Philadelphia, we must seize it before it is embarked on Lake Erie. The opening of the Welland canal has so greatly increased the facility and decreased the expense of transportation from Lake Erie to New York, that it would be folly to attempt to compete with that city for any portion of trade which has once been shipped on that lake.

At the very opening of the Canadian canal, the transportation of one hundred weight of goods from Cleaveland, through that canal and by Oswego, to the New York canal at Syracuse, cost twenty-five cents less than by the way of Buffalo to the same point. Since that time the difference has been increased to thirty cents, and will no doubt be still farther increased. Montreal may be a competitor with New York for the trade of the upper lakes—Philadelphia never can be.

The enterprise and ambition of the New Yorkers are not satisfied with securing the whole trade of the upper lakes: their funds have been liberally advanced to the state of Ohio, and by their means a canal, exceeding 400 miles in length, is rapidly advancing to completion. This canal passes within eighty miles of Pittsburgh in a straight line, and, if its present tendency is not counteracted, will divert from Pennsylvania to New York many of our neighbors and best customers.

The plain questions for the consideration of our legislature are these: Will you, by listless inactivity, permit the designs of the New Yorkers to be carried into complete effect; or will you, by a wise and liberal policy, foil all their schemes, and convert the money leaders of Wall street into reluctant benefactors of Pennsylvania?—Will you permit the labors and expenditures of our rivals to work us serious injury, or will you, by a well directed effort, turn all those labors and expenditures to our own advantage?—Recollect that the great artificial river which passes through the state of Ohio, bears about the same relation to Pittsburgh, that the Susquehanna river does to Philadelphia. From Pittsburgh to Bolivar, or Massillon, is just about as far as from Philadelphia to Middletown, on the Susquehannah. Recollect, also, that this great artificial river waters a country exceeding in extent, and far exceeding in general fertility, the country watered by the Susquehanna. Heretofore Pennsylvania has enjoyed a great portion of the trade of this extensive and thriving country, and will continue to enjoy it unless our rulers view the active exertions of the New Yorkers with indifference.

Suppose that our legislature and the citizens of Philadelphia had stood by and permitted the enterprise and energy of the Baltimoreans to divert the trade of the Susquehanna country to their city, what would have been thought and said of them? Surely the trade of the whole interior of Ohio is or soon will be, as important as that of the river Susquehanna. Will our legislature and citizens evince less enterprise and public spirit, than the citizens of New York and Baltimore? The former, by their money, are laboring to extend their business, in the rear of Pennsylvania, to the Ohio river, thus cutting off from Pennsylvania a great portion of trade which nature seems to have allotted to her.

The Chesapeake and Ohio canal, if permitted to be completed without any counteracting efforts in Baltimore, would have operated upon that city precisely as the Ohio canal is intended to affect Philadelphia. The Baltimoreans, however, possessed too much enterprise, and public spirit, and sound judgment, to stand idle spectators of the activity of their neighbors. They determined, by the construction of a railroad, to secure at least the trade which they already enjoyed, if not greatly to increase it. Let Pennsylvania, then, benefit by the example of her competitors. It is in her power to do so, and if she does not, she will have ample leisure to repent her inactivity.

Two routes for an intersecting canal between those of Ohio and Pennsylvania have been proposed—one by the way of the Big Beaver and Mahoning to the Portage Summit, at Akron; the other, by the way of the Little Beaver and the Sandy, to the Ohio canal at Bolivar, in Tuscarawas county. The former would be in length about 150 miles; the latter is by actual measurement 120 miles.—We mean not to decide which should be preferred. The southern route is the shortest, but is perhaps less abundantly supplied with water. The northern route passes a greater distance through the State of Pennsylvania; the other enters farther into the interior of Ohio.—Suppose, however, the decision made, and one of the cross-cut canals completed, what advantages will it offer in the competition with New York for the trade of Ohio? In the discussion of this question, the cheapness, safety, distance, and the duration of time in each year which the navigation may be open, are the ruling considerations.

As to the first, *cheapness*, we have not the means of deciding whether transportation by the Welland canal and Oswego to New York, or by the cross-cut and the Pennsylvania canal to Philadelphia, will be longer. While, however, we candidly acknowledge that there are some doubts in this question, we may add that these very doubts prove, most conclusively, that if Philadelphia hopes to secure any portion of the Ohio canal trade, she must do it by this cross-cut; because, if we cannot secure it before it is afloat on Lake Erie, any attempt to seize it afterwards would be ridiculous. From Akron or Bolivar to Philadelphia is very little farther than from Erie to the same city. If, then, we cannot take produce from Akron or Bolivar, by the way of Pittsburgh, to Philadelphia, cheaper than by the Welland canal to New York, surely we cannot take it from Akron to Cleaveland, ship it to Erie, and then again send it on board a canal boat to Philadelphia, as cheap as it can be sent by the Welland canal to New York. This is as plain, to our minds, as that two and one are more than two.

As to the next requisite, *safety*, the advantage is in favor of the route by the cross-cut and Pennsylvania canal, this being all by a canal, the other being partly by a very dangerous lake navigation, whether it terminates at Erie, Buffalo, or Oswego. Here we may add that the cheapest route from Cleaveland, that to Oswego, is the most dangerous, being exposed to a double lake voyage.

As to *distance*, inspection of a map will satisfy every person that the whole of the Ohio canal, which is now finished, is nearer to Philadelphia, than from Buffalo, by the way of Albany, to New York; so that, exclusive of the lake navigation from Cleaveland to Buffalo, produce at any point on the Ohio canal is nearer to Philadelphia than to New York.

As to the *duration* of navigation, it will be at least *one hundred* days in the year in favor of the cross-cut.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR.—I am pleased to find that the subject of education in our common schools has become so interesting to a number of our teachers, as to have induced them to organize a system, whereby they will have the important advantages of an exchange of those ideas which result from experience in the art of teaching. I think their plan a good one, and wish them much success. In a government like ours, the salutary administration and permanency of which depends upon virtue and intelligence, too high an estimate cannot be put upon the advantages arising to us from common schools, properly supported and conducted; seeing that they are the only institutions for disseminating information which more than three fourths of our youth have access to. If this subject were properly considered, I feel confident that less parsimony on the part of parents, and more diligence and care on the part of teachers, would be manifested, than now appears. Parents should recollect that men of talents, acquirements, habits, and character suitable for teachers, will never be enlisted into their service as schoolmasters, for a less compensation than their qualifications would command at many other occupations which are much more agreeable; and that if they will not give the proper remuneration to such men, they and their children must abide the consequences of employing such men as can, to be sure, be had at a very low rate, but whose qualifications and services as teachers rank even lower than the contemptible pittance they receive. Teachers, on their part, ought to consider the importance and value of the trust committed to them, both in a moral and pecuniary point of view. The parents look to them for that improvement in the education of their children, at the time of life when they can be best spared from other avocations, which will prevent the necessity of continuing them at school in riper years, when their services otherwise would be profitable, and which will also be a just equivalent for the expenses incurred: and the community at large look to them for that improvement in the minds, manners, and habits of their pupils, which will make them useful and agreeable members of society. The pupils also look up to them as patterns for imitation in their moral deportment, conversation, industry, and systematic mode of doing business; and require of them ability and facility in imparting instructions, and justice, equity and impartiality in the government of their schools. The station of a teacher is a very important and responsible one, and if his duties are properly discharged he is entitled to high consideration and an honorable standing in society: and not to that ignominy, degradation, and contempt, which, in the minds of the ignorant and unthinking, are associated with the very appellative, schoolmaster. But let not teachers be discouraged by such considerations, for nothing is wanting but a general diffusion of knowledge, to produce a true estimate of the importance and respectability of their calling; and to their own hands is committed the power of disseminating that knowledge.

If time will permit, I intend, in a subsequent communication, to give some hints, resulting from experience, respecting the methods best calculated to facilitate the progress of the pupils, and lessen the labors of teachers, in our common schools.

A FRIEND.

For the Gazette.

Conformably to a notice given in the different Presbyterian Churches, a meeting of such of the citizens of Pittsburgh and the Northern Liberties as were friendly to the erection of a Presbyterian Church in Bayardstown, was held at the Phœnix School House, Nov. 8th, 1830. The Rev. E. P. SWIFT was called to the Chair, and D. AGNEW appointed Secretary.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to procure a site for the Church, reported that they had obtained from H. Denny, Esq. the choice of four lots, in a very eligible situation, and upon very advantageous terms. The following committee were unanimously appointed:

The Rev. A. D. Campbell, Messrs. Allen, Ingersoll, Lighner, Bayard, Ingram, Johnston, and Agnew, Committee for the location of the Church.

Committee to solicit subscriptions for Bayardstown: Messrs. Bayard, Shoenberger, and Laughlin.

For the North West Ward of Pittsburgh, Messrs. Allen, Clark, and Ingram.

For the North East Ward, Messrs. M'Kee, Lightner, and Agnew.

For the South East Ward, Messrs. Leech, Loomis, and Ingersoll.

For the East Ward, Rev. A. D. Campbell, and Messrs. Dennison, and Johnston.

For Allegheny-Town, Messrs. Adams and Irvine.

Committee to purchase boards and lumber, Messrs. Lightner and Richards.

Committee to prepare a plan of the building, Rev. Dr. Herron, and Messrs. Allen, M'Kee, Bayard, and Lightner.

☞Papers friendly to the undertaking, are requested to give the proceedings of the meeting an insertion in their columns.

An adjourned meeting will be held at the same place, on the second Monday of December, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

For the Gazette.

A meeting of officers of the P. V. Legion was held at the Masonic Hall Coffee House, on the evening of 23d instant, Major GRAHAM in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in evidence of the good feeling with which we have witnessed the great moral and political revolution commenced in France, and progressing over the face of oppressed Europe, the Legion parade in time and manner as may be provided by arrangement, in celebration of that event.

Resolved, That the citizens, corps, and societies in the city and neighborhood, be invited to join with us in the celebration.

Resolved, That Lt. Col. Trovillo, Maj. Graham, Capt. Upperman, Lieut. Clark, and Lieut. Pettigrew, be a committee to act in conjunction with any committees that may be appointed by the citizens, corps, or societies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the several papers of the city.

GEO. DARSIE, A't.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Managers of the Union Canal Company of Pa.

The Board of Managers of the Union Canal Company, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, now lay before the stockholders a view of the works committed to their charge, the amount of tonnage passed on the Canal, and a statement of the financial concerns of the Company for the last twelve months.

The Managers have great pleasure in confirming the assurances heretofore given of the stability of all the works along the line, from Reading to Middletown, as no breaks or injuries, except of a trifling character, have occurred since the last report.

The navigation of the Union Canal opened on the 27th of March last, but owing to the state of the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, no boats passed upwards until the 11th of April. A delay of several weeks was also experienced during the most important part of the season, in consequence of the alterations and additions on the Schuylkill, rendered necessary by the increasing trade of that river.

From the commencement of the season until the middle of August, the Canal had a plentiful supply of water at the summit level; the weekly report of tolls gave satisfactory proof of the flourishing state of the inland trade, and held forth the most flattering hopes for the future; particularly, as at that time, no advantage was derived from the trade of the State Canal, nor had it, until very recently, contributed to increase the revenue of the Union Canal.

The Managers have, however, lately been gratified by the arrival at the city wharves on the Schuylkill, of boats from Lewistown and Mifflin, on the Juniata; from Berwick and Danville on the East Branch, and from Milton on the West Branch, of the Susquehanna, bringing with them the produce of those distant regions, all having passed through the Union Canal, which now forms a complete line of communication between the waters of the Delaware and the Susquehanna.

The Board enjoy great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that experience hasfully verified their expectations, as heretofore expressed, relative to the burden of boats on the Canal. It is now fully ascertained, that boats properly constructed, do actually carry more than 25 tons, and some have even exceeded 30 tons. A boat built at Lebanon, called The Lorenzo, has carried upwards of 30 tons, at various times. The Ann Mary, built at Middletown, has carried 1076 bushels of wheat, equal to 27 tons; and the Isaac Koons, and other boats, have carried 275 barrels of flour, upwards of 26 tons. They also observe with particular satisfaction, that the boats which have been recently built on the Susquehanna, are according to the best models, and much superior to those first brought into use. Two hundred and seventy-one boats have been employed in the carrying trade, on the Union Canal, during the present season, and a number more have been or are about to be constructed along the Susquehanna, for the business of the ensuing year.

The extreme drought, and the unfinished state of the Great Dam, rendered it impossible to supply the summit level with sufficient water for the passage of boats throughout the season; and the Managers had occasion to regret that several were detained for a considerable period in the Canal.—Though this circumstance occasioned the Board great solicitude at the time, it was caused more by the disappointment and delays to individuals, than from any fears entertained by them of the ultimate and entire success of the Canal, when the water from the Great Dam can be brought to aid in supplying the summit level.

During the last summer, and part of the autumn, the extreme dryness in that part occasioned a stoppage on the Canal of about 65 days. The water which the reservoir will contain, has been estimated by Mr. White as sufficient for upwards of 200 days; with this addition to the supply of former years, they consider as groundless all fears of a deficiency for the future.—*Philadelphia Prices Current.*

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

(BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL.)

The number of statute acres in England,	32,150,000
Acres uncultivated, or waste, in 1815,	6,629,500
Number of acres in cultivation,	26,020,500
Amount of rents in 1815, £49,744,000	
Number of acres in Wales,	5,206,900
Uncultivated, or waste, about	280,000
Number of acres in Scotland,	18,044,000
Uncultivated, or waste,	5,652,000
Number of acres in Ireland, above	20,000,000
Uncultivated, or waste,	4,284,000

Of the latter kingdom, the bogs, or peat mosses, are estimated at 2,330,000 acres English.

The following is from an authority published in 1822: Proportion of land cultivated for different purposes, in England and Wales.

	Acres.
Wheat,	3,160,000
Barley and rye,	861,000
Oats and beans,	2,872,000
Clover, rye grass, &c.	1,149,000
Roots and cabbages, cultivated by the plough,	1,150,000
Fallow,	2,297,000
Hop grounds,	36,000
Nursery grounds,	9,000
Fruit and kitchen gardens, by spade husbandry,	41,000
Pleasure grounds,	16,000
Land depastured by cattle,	17,479,000
Hedge rows, copses, and woods,	1,641,000
Ways, water, &c.	1,316,000
	32,027,000
Common and waste lands,	6,473,000
Total acres in England and Wales,	38,500,000

The New York Journal of Commerce illustrates its position, that mankind at large has been greatly benefited by the introduction of labor-saving machinery of all sorts, in the following manner:—

"We cannot find a better illustration than newspapers, to show how much *more* the poor are benefited by machinery than the rich. If newspapers were all written by scribes, rich men would be more poorly supplied than at present, but poor men could not be supplied at all. Now, the poor are accommodated almost as well as the rich. The same rule holds good in houses, dress, food, and every thing else. How is it that the middling classes of society now ride in gigs and coaches?—How is it that "working men" are as well attired as their employers, however rich, and often better? It was not always so; and the change is attributable, in a great measure, at least, to the discoveries of modern times in the sciences and arts, and particularly the improvements in labor saving machines. If the poor would remain forever slaves to the rich, let them force back the tide of invention. If they would rise to independence, let them hail the introduction of every new improvement. Already these improvements have furnished to persons of very moderate property, more comforts and greater accommodations than were enjoyed by the wealthiest Princes on earth five hundred years ago."

Cruelty to Sailors.—We have had occasion to speak of the harsh treatment often employed in our own navy towards sailors. But we do not recollect to have heard any thing that may match the following. Yet the British call them a free people.—*Working Man's Advocate.*

The following frightful scene of brutality is performed in the British Navy, under the sentence of "*Flogging round the Fleet:*" A man sentenced to be flogged thus, receives an equal part of the whole number of lashes awarded alongside each ship composing the fleet. For instance, if sentenced to 300 lashes in a fleet composed of 10 sail, he will receive 30 alongside of each ship. A launch is fitted up with a platform and shears. It is occupied by the unfortunate individual, the provost-marshal, the boatswain, and his mates, with their implements of office, and armed marines stationed at the bow and stern. When the signal is made for punishment, all the boats in the fleet send one or two boats each, with crews cleanly dressed, the officers in full uniform, and marines under arms. These boats collect at the side of the ship where the launch is lying; the hands are turned up, and the ship's company are ordered to mount the rigging, to witness that portion of the whole punishment, which, after the sentence has been read, is inflicted on the prisoner. When he has received the allotted number of lashes, he is for the time released, and permitted to sit down, with a blanket over his shoulders, while the boats which attend the execution of the sentence make fast to the launch, and tow it to the next ship of the fleet, where the same number of lashes are inflicted with corresponding ceremonies; and thus he is towed from one ship to another until he has received the whole of his punishment. The severity of this punishment consists not only in the number of lashes, but in the peculiar manner in which they are inflicted: as after the unfortunate wretch has received the first part of his sentence alongside of one ship, the blood is allowed to congeal, and the wounds partially to close, during the interval which takes place previously to his arrival alongside of the next, when the cat again subjects him to renewed and increased torture. During the latter part of the punishment the suffering is dreadful: and a man who has undergone this sentence is generally broken down in constitution, if not in spirits, for the remainder of his life. Are these bloody scenes still permitted?—*Examiner.*

The Catacombs of Palermo.—M. P. E. Botta, a young traveler, who lately visited Egypt with Baron Taylor, and who remained some time in Sicily, gives a curious account of the Catacombs of Palermo. The sepulchral vaults of a Convent of Capuchins, situated about a mile from Palermo, have been dug in a soil which possesses the remarkable property of drying and preserving from decay the corpses which are placed there. The vaults are divided into a number of galleries, in the walls of which many niches have been cut, and the dead bodies are placed there in an upright position.—Monks and nobles, priests and laymen, are there to be seen standing in the costume of their rank or profession. Each of these corpses occupies a small cell, to which it is attached by the back. The bodies seem to have preserved their vitality and to move and gesticulate; and some *Ciceroni* even pretend that they have sometimes spoken to the astonished tourist. As, with the exception of their clothing, these corpses are not at all confined, and their members are not in the least restrained, they are subject to no other influence than the curious phenomena which result from the greater or less degree of contractibility of their tissues. Some of them are as still and upright as a sentinel in his box: others, on the contrary, seem to bend in different positions; others, again, are thrown backward, and their members are distorted, as if they were suffering horrible torments. One appears in a state of demoniac fury: you see another like a victim tied to a stake, and, farther on, one whose grotesque postures and manners remind you of the buffoonery of a clown. Though some of these corpses have been there for nearly three hundred years, it would be in vain to look for a single skeleton, as all their muscles and skin are preserved entire. An old monk, with a large cat, has taken up his residence in this melancholy abode, and never leaves it. The inhabitants of Palermo choose beforehand the spot they desire to occupy. They coolly calculate the advantage of such and such position, and discuss the merits of those who will be their neighbors.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

A British schooner, from Halifax, was the first vessel which entered our port under the new arrangement of the colonial trade. She came in ballast, and will take 500 bbls. of flour, from Boston to St. John, N. F. It is said that the cargo will sell at St. John, for 10 or $12 per bbl. Several other vessels from Halifax are daily expected. In the mean time, we have no participation in the navigation.—*Boston Palladium.*

The brig Phœbe Ann, arrived at the port of New York, from Smyrna, has on board four Arabian horses, brought out by Mr. Rhind for the benefit of the American turf. In color, two of them are sorrel, (one with a white star in the forehead,) one a bright bay, and the other an iron gray. In size they are large ponies: their proportions are beautiful, and they are in very fine condition.

A policy was obtained upon them last Saturday, at one of our marine offices, for $4000, at 15 per cent. premium, covenanting to deliver them at this port alive.

There are also on board two of the Asiatic sheep with massy tails. The wool is coarse and the form much like the native sheep of this country.—*Poulson.*

The sixteenth number of the American Quarterly Review is composed of articles with the following titles—1. *Buenos Ayres and the Pampas;* 2. *Internal Improvement;* 3. *Brown's Novels;* 4. *Wilson, the Ornithologist;* 5. *Watson's Annals of Philadelphia;* 6. *Longevity;* 7. *Don Juan Van Halen;* 8. *Mirabeau;* 9. *Banks and Currency.*—Nearly the whole of the matter is printed.

New York, Oct. 19.—The returns of the late election for Governor are fast approximating to accuracy and certainty. The Albany Argus, received this morning, gives returns from all the counties, which, with the exception of Franklin and Rockland, where the majorities are for Throop, and Allegheny and Cattaraugus, where they are for Grainger, are official, the majorities for Throop are 27,866; those for Grainger 19,360—making Throop's majority 8,506.

The editor of the New York Journal of Commerce says—"We have seen an extract of a Paris letter, dated 5 o'clock, P. M. of the 18th, which state that new disorders had taken place in that capital, in consequence of the excitement against the Ex-Minister, and the apprehension that they would be permitted to escape with their lives.—The populace paraded the streets, shouting 'Death to the Ministers'—'Death to Polignac.' The National Guard were under arms."

It was predicted, some short time ago, that the improvements in the application of steam-power would in all probability soon enable persons to travel upon railways at the rate of a mile per minute, and the prediction has been nearly verified much earlier than we anticipated. In the *London Globe and Traveler* of the 14th of October, we find the following article taken from the *Taunton Courier:*

"*Unparalleled Steam Engine Trip.*—Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Rocket Engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool railway, had this week decided in his favor a wager of *one thousand guineas* upon the speed of his Engine, by traversing the distance between the two towns, (*thirty-two miles,*) in *thirty-three minutes*—[or, in other words, at more than 58 miles per hour.]

Salem Trials.—George Crowninshield was acquitted on Monday on the trial for murder, but subsequently held to bail on an indictment for *misprision of Treason.*

J. J. Knapp was on the same day sentenced to be hanged. When brought to the bar, he appeared (says the Transcript) broken and subdued man. When asked if he had any thing to say why sentence should not be be pronounced—he could not answer: and after a repetition by the Judge, he shook his head, but did not articulate. His eyes repeatedly filled with tears, and he tottered, scarcely able to support himself from the bar.

Wilkins Tannehill, a gentleman of well known literary acquirements, has issued proposals for publishing in Nashville, Tenn. a literary, commercial and political newspaper, to be entitled *The Herald.* The editor declares that he is opposed to General Jackson, and in favor of Henry Clay as the next President.

The celebrated Indian Captain, John Brant, Esq., son of the Chief, has been returned to the provincial parliament of Upper Canada for the county of Haldimand.

Protraction of Vegetable Life in a Dry State. Medico-Botanical Society.—Mr. Houlton produced a bulbous root, which was discovered in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, in which it probably had remained for two thousand years. It germinated on exposure to the atmosphere; when placed in the earth, it grew with great rapidity.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 21, for 1830:

48, 23, 45, 46, 24, 15, 12, 39, 18, 3.

Nos. 24, 45, 46, a Prize of 2000 Dollars, in a whole ticket, *was sent to Clarke & Cook, of Wheeling, Va.*

Nos. 3, 12, 18, a Prize of $1000.
Nos. 3, 12, 24, a Prize of $1000.

Were sold, in shares, to citizens of this place and correspondents abroad, by

GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates and M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. November 26, 1830.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1830.—The owners of *Carts, Drays, and Carriages,* subject to pay license, are hereby notified that the time set by law for taking out license is from the 1st to the 10th of October. Many have neglected to do so for the current year. Such persons as do not apply before the 8th of December, may expect to be put to costs.

M. B. LOWRIE, *Mayor.*

November 26—3t

FRUIT TREES,

IN ABOVE 80 SORTS, from the Nurseries of Messrs. Cox & Smith, New Jersey, and Mr. William Prince, Flushing, Long Island, New York, several of which have produced their fruits with different gentlemen in this vicinity, namely, Hon. Henry Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Wm. Marks, John M'Donald, Esq., Mr. Scott, glazier, Mr. Parsons, cutler, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. Thomas Phillips, and several others.

☞Some hundreds of the above are ready for planting this Fall. Applications left at Mr. Stanton's Exchange Office, Market street, or at this office, will be duly attended to. Nov. 26.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, of April Term, 1829, No. 28.

Matilda M'Donald, by her next friend, *John Wilson*, vs. *James M'Donald.* } Subpœna for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii.* Returned N. E. I. on oath.

Wm. Caven, Sheriff.

July 4, 1829.—Alias subpœna issued, returnable to August Term, 1829.—Returned on oath, N. E. I.

A true extract from the record.
Attest, WM. M'CANDLESS, Pro.

IN pursuance of the acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania concerning divorces, you are hereby notified and required to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to be held in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday of January next, 1831: then and there to answer the above named petitioner's libel, and show cause, if any you have, why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony.

WM. CAVEN, Sheriff.

TO JAMES M'DONALD, the above named defendant. Pittsburgh, November 26, 1830—4t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MITCHELL, (tailor,) late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, will call at the office of C. Darragh, No. 49 Fourth street, and make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL MITCHELL,
C. DARRAGH.
November 26—4t Administrators.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded "*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT," is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Nov. 26—w0m.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Yours, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
August 20, 1830—1y.

OFFICE BANK UNITED STATES,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 11, 1830.

THE Discount Days at this Office, from the 6th of December next, will be Tuesday and Friday. Notes must be offered on Monday and Thursday. Nov. 16—tf.

☞*LADIES' BRONZE MOROCCO*
WALKING SHOES.

A LOT of Ladies' Bronze Morocco Walking Shoes, of the best quality; and likewise, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Over Shoes, just received, and for sale by GEO. ALBREE, No. 73 Market street. Nov. 19—w3t.

Briceland's Cross Roads.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his STORE he has opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Globe, at Briceland's Cross Roads. He has also provided himself with good stables and a careful hostler, and hopes, by his attention to the comfort of his customers, to merit a share of the public favor. JAMES BRICELAND.

November 19, 1830—w3m*

ADELPHE SEMINARY.

THIS institution, under the sole direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, commenced its scholastic year the first of September, with such new arrangements as it is hoped will insure general approbation.

The system of instruction adopted, is calculated to prepare the pupils for the *real* business of life, and every study has the tendency of exercising their powers of judgment and reason, while, at the same time, what are usually considered accomplishments, the languages, music, drawing, and polished habits, are not overlooked. The circumstance of Mrs. Quinan's having received her education in Paris, peculiarly fits her for such a task.

It is the great object of the Principals, to instruct their pupils so that they may become useful and virtuous members of society; and in the use of the means of enforcing their precepts, although they remember that "the heart of man is utterly depraved and wicked," yet no coercive measures are adopted, until all others fail. The system is a *parental* one: this carries with it its own explanation, and admits of no change.

The studies of the Seminary are such as are pursued at the best institutions, and are imparted both by lecture and recitations.

There are two vacations in the year—one of two weeks, commencing the Saturday preceding Christmas; the other, the month of August. Those who choose are, however, privileged to remain at the institution—at no other time will a pupil be permitted to sleep from under its roof. To afford a facility to the friends of the pupils witnessing their progress, &c. Monday in every two weeks will be set apart as days of visitation. It is presumed that this will obviate the necessity of calling upon the pupils at such other times as would break in upon the order of their studies, &c.

Terms, yearly—to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$130
French Language or Drawing,	12
Music,	25

Physicians and Dentists bills, use of musical instruments, washing and outfit, &c. at the charge of the pupils. All engagements considered as yearly.

The following references are respectfully given: The Hon. Charles Shaler, James Ross, Esq. Christopher Cowan, Benjamin Page, James Brown, Robert Galway, Isaac Lightner, and John Towne, Esquires, and Doctors Simpson and John H. Irwin, Pittsburgh; A. Horbach, Esq., Greensburgh; Major John Green, Newport, Ky. and Isaac Meason, Esq., Fayette. Oct. 1, 1830—wtf.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, *Druggists* and *Manufacturers*, are respectfully informed, that they will be supplied with

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. warranted of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices, by the subscriber, at his Wholesale Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, November 5—w6t.

SPLENDID ENGLISH SOUVENIES!

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, 95 Market street, have just received the following English Souvenirs:—

The Winter's Wreath, embellished with 13 superb engravings.

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, with 15 elegant engravings.

Juvenile Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.

Also for sale as above, The Atlantic Souvenir, The Token, The Pearl, and the Memento.

November 25—tf.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1831—*Ackermann's Forget Me Not*, with 15 engravings; *The Winter's Wreath*, 13 engravings, and *Ackermann's Juvenile Forget Me Not*, 11 engravings—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & Co.

Corner of Front and Market streets.
November 23, 1830—3t.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TRACT OF LAND, situated in Allegheny and Washington counties, containing about four hundred acres. This tract is already divided into three farms, two in Allegheny and one in Washington county. On these farms are erected two good Dwelling Houses, three Barns, and several Cabins; also a Still House on one of the farms in Allegheny, and three good Orchards.

This land is situated on the turnpike road from Pittsburgh to Washington, just half way from each place. It is considered an excellent stand for a public house. The whole or a part will be sold, to suit purchasers.

A more full description is deemed unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine the premises. THOMAS HANSON.

November 12, 1830—3*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

AS the season has arrived which renders those articles indispensable, the subscriber has furnished himself with the best materials for manufacturing BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, which may be had at his store, 134 Liberty street. He is manufacturing

Gentlemen's *Water Proof Boots*, which he will warrant of superior quality;
Ladies' Prunella Wellington Boots, foxed and plain;
do. Leather and Morocco do. do. do.
Misses' and Children's, of every description;
Men's and Boys' Coarse Boots;
French Edged Dancing Pumps, superior.

☞The above articles will be warranted of Pittsburgh manufacture, and of the best materials and workmanship. W. CLOSEY.

November 23, 1830—tf.

TO FULLERS & DYERS.

THE subscriber has just received an extensive supply of CAMWOOD, LOGWOOD, FUSTIC, and NICARAGUA, chipped and in the stick, ALUM, BLUE VITRIOL, OIL VITRIOL, COPPERAS, CREAM TARTAR, CRUDE TARTAR, INDIGO, MURIATIC ACID, AQUA FORTIS, VERDEGRIS, TURMERIC, COCHINEAL, NUTGALLS, CUDBEAR, WOAD, FULLERS' JACKS, &c., &c.

☞The above articles are *warranted* of the first quality, and will be sold *unusually low*, at the Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—w6t.

☞*COOKSTOWN COTTON FACTORY*☜
FOR SALE.

HAVING got so advanced in life, as to wish to decline business, I offer For Sale my COTTON AND WOOLLEN FACTORY.—The Factory is moved by a never failing stream of water, situated in a fine part of our country, near Cookstown, on the Monongahela. The buildings and machinery are all in good order. It is a very desirable situation for an enterprising individual or a small Company, as there are many advantages to be brought into action by a person suitable to carry on the business. The terms of sale will be made very low and easy. For more particular inquiry, reference may be made to my son, J. C. DOWNER, living near the lower locks, Allegheny-town, or to the subscriber at Cookstown.

Nov. 12,—3mow. JOSEPH DOWNER.

WINDOW SASH, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

THE subscriber is constantly supplied with a large assortment of ready made Window Sash, from the Beaver factory, to be sold at the factory prices. Also, a supply of all sizes of Window Glass, Juniata Nails, and Building Materials; a variety of Rag, Venetian, and Stair Country Carpeting; and a fresh and seasonable supply of Warm, Winter and Dry Goods, Queensware, Glassware, and Groceries. An excellent supply Cheap and Warm Winter Bedding.

ISAAC HARRIS.

☞All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold at the above store, and received in exchange for Goods. Nov. 19—3t.

NOTICE.—Whereas my wife SOPHIA left my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation whatever, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

his
SAMPSON ✕ WILSON.
mark.

November 19---3*

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, (on the Franklin road, 6 miles from Pittsburgh,) on the 4th inst. A RED AND WHITE COW, with a star in her forehead; without other marks; giving milk; supposed to be seven years old; entered on the clerk's books of Ross township. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS MORROW.

Ross township, Nov. 19---3*

AN ORDINANCE,

Authorizing the borrowing of a further sum of Eight Hundred Dollars, and the appropriation of the same to the improvement of Federal street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Council of Allegheny,* That the Burgess be, and he is hereby authorized to borrow on loan, any sum or sums of money not exceeding eight hundred dollars, and to issue therefor a certificate, or certificates, under the seal of the corporation, bearing an interest of not more than six per cent. per annum, which interest shall be made payable semi-annually by the warrant of the Burgess on the Treasurer. And the certificate or certificates so issued, shall be signed by the Burgess and countersigned by the Treasurer, and shall be transferable by the proper owners or their legal attorney, executors, administrators or assigns, by endorsement thereon at the office and in the presence of the borough Treasurer for the time being, and shall not be paid or reduced by the borough, except with the consent of the holders thereof, before the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty; and the money so borrowed shall be paid to the borough Treasurer, and applied by him to the improvement of Federal street, in such manner as shall be directed by the Council; and the faith, credit, funds, revenue, and corporate property of the borough, are hereby solemnly pledged for the payment of the sum or sums hereby authorized to be borrowed, as aforesaid, and for the payment of the interest of the sum.

Ordained and enacted into a law, the 12th day of November, A. D 1830.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, Prest. of the Coun.

Attest—JOHN MORRISON, Clerk.

Approved—In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the corporation to be affixed, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1830.

HUGH DAVIS,
Burgess.

Nov. 19—3t

In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegh'y county, *alias Vend. Exp.* No. 50, of November, 1830.

Z. Packard, et al. vs. *Joseph Sawtell.* } And now, to wit, Nov. 12, 1830, on motion of Mr. Pentland, the Court appoint Ross Wilkins, Esq. an auditor, to appropriate the moneys arising from the sale of Joseph Sawtell's property, according to priority of judgments. A true extract from the record.

WM. M'CANDLESS,
Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—All persons interested will take notice, that the Auditor appointed in the above case will hear all claims, on Wednesday, the 29th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at his office, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, Pittsburgh. Nov. 19—3t

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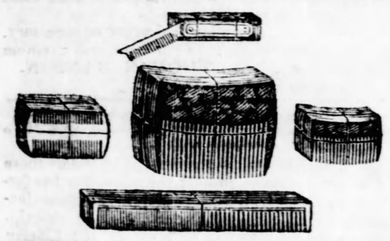
MILLER'S LETTERS
ON
CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

HOGAN & Co. *Booksellers*, corner of Front and Market streets, have just published "Letters concerning the Constitution and Order of the *Christian Ministry*, addressed to the members of the Presbyterian Churches in the city of New York. To which is prefixed a *Letter* on the present aspect and bearing of the Episcopal Controversy. By *Samuel Miller, D. D.*, Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.—2nd edition." Nov. 9—4t.

PITTSBURGH
COMB MANUFACTORY



PETER V. S. VOORHIS respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in Wood street, opposite Bayard's Row, in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Haslett, where he manufactures, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices, all articles in his line of business, consisting of MOCK SHELL, TORTOISE SHELL, BRAZILIAN SHELL, IVORY, AND HORN

COMBS,

Of a variety of Patterns and Sizes—of his own manufacture.

He will also keep on hand a good assortment of

JEWELRY,

consisting of *Breast-Pins, Chains, Seals, Keys, Rings, Necklaces, Ever-Pointed Pencils*, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES, which he will sell on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. Tortoise Shell Combs repaired in the neatest manner. The highest price given for *Horns*. Nov. 16.---6mo.

WM. W. IRWIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market
May 4, 1830.—tf

EXCHANGE!

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER, received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
November 19, 1830.

REMOVAL.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.
Pittsburgh, April 10, 1830.

FOR SALE, a convenient Two Story Frame DWELLING HOUSE, in the city of Pittsburgh, situated on First or Front street, between Grant and Ross streets, at present occupied by Mr. Adams.

ALSO, Two convenient Two Story DWELLING HOUSES, in the town of Allegheny, situate between the Bridge and the Aqueduct.

ALSO, FOR LEASE, for a term of years, Six small LOTS, pleasantly situated in a central part of the borough of Allegheny, within one square of Federal street and the Centre Square, on the East side. For particulars, inquire of

JOHN PATTERSON, Carpenter,
October 15---tf *Allegheny-Town.*

IMPORTANT.

Superior Fashionable Tailoring, for Journeymen's prices only.

N. B. STARR respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the above business, at No. 9 Fifth street, a few doors from Market, where he intends to do all manner of work in his line, at Journeymen's prices, for cash only. Having acquired a complete knowledge of the business, by working in most of the principal establishments to the east, and being withal a new beginner, he is determined to do nothing but the most superior work. Those who are in the habit of getting their clothing on credit, would do well to inquire if they are not charged a profit on their work, that is to cover the losses occasioned by those who defraud the tailor, and pay nothing.—The losses occasioned in this way sometimes amount to hundreds of dollars in the course of the year, and those who pay for their clothing, pay for those losses. N. B. S. hopes, by demanding cash of all, to remedy this evil. Nov. 9—1y.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
46 WOOD STREET,

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American, DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade;* and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.
September 3, 1830.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

JOHN JULIUS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having formed a Company of Violin Players, and having received a sett of New Cotillions, from France, with new figures, for the express purpose of accommodating the lovers of dancing, he will be ready at any time, with his company, to wait upon those gentlemen who may be disposed to favor him with their patronage.

Persons wishing to try the new company will find John Julius at his establishment, No. 23 Market street. Pittsburgh Oct. 8.

H. S. SPANG & SON

HAVE on hand, and offer for sale, at their warehouse, in Front street, an extensive and handsome assortment of Juniata NAILS, and ROLLED IRON, of all sizes, which they warrant to be made from the best Juniata Blooms. They will sell the same at the regular nominal prices, from which they will give a liberal and advantageous discount, and time to the purchaser.

☞ The upper floors and cellar of our warehouse being unoccupied, we would either rent them, or receive goods on storage.
October 29.—1mo.

THOMPSON & MILLER,
Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low. Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.---tf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes,	(Goat and Deer Skins.)	
Boot and Shoe Linings,	(Roans and Yellows.)	
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL.
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829---tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK.*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,
Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns malengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON.
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2---tf.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The subscriber avails himself of this favorable moment, when science is beginning to take deep root in the state, to renew the proposition made by him a few years since of forming a *Geological Society* in Pennsylvania. The advantages of such an institution to the Country at large, and particularly to this Commonwealth, are too obvious to require much argumentative enforcement. The encouragement it would give to institute in each County "CABINETS OF NATURAL SCIENCE," in imitation of the admirable plan which was some time since adopted in Philadelphia City and Chester County, and which has been so successfully followed in Montgomery, Bucks, and other Counties, would, independently of all other considerations, be a sufficient inducement. But it must be borne in mind, that a State Geological Society will be the best possible organ for concentrating and disseminating the useful information collected by those meritorious County Emporiums of knowledge; of collecting together and comparing the specimens of valuable rocks, and curious minerals, and fossils, found in the various districts, and of preparing the way for a geological survey of the State.

Pennsylvania has been acknowledged by the best informed travelers and others, to be one of the most favored spots upon the globe, in point of mineral wealth: but strange as it may appear, it is no less true, that the principal part of the information upon which this opinion is founded, is derived from fortuitous occurrences. Nearly all we know of our immense resources in iron, anthracite, bituminous coal, salt, lime, copper, lead, &c. &c. has been obtained, comparatively speaking, without any exertion on our behalf. Of what other treasures there are hidden in the bowels of the earth, or what precious minerals our farmers are daily stumbling over in ignorance upon its surface, we know about as much as we do of what is happening in the moon. In the mean time, the tide of migration is yearly rolling over the thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuable lands unsettled in Pennsylvania, to flow upon and fertilize countries much less favored than ours in these respects. A Geological survey would expose these immense resources to *broad daylight*, and would have a tendency, more than any other circumstance, to arrest this unnatural current of migration, and thus not only enrich our farmers, and other landholders, but replenish the coffers and enable the Legislature to proceed vigorously in the grand system of Internal Improvement in which the state has engaged. It might be added that by directing the public mind to objects of great state interest, it would probably be weaned from the present trifling cabals that are creating too much agitation and confusion.—Knowing that there are abundance of *materials* within the Commonwealth for this, or any other great undertaking, it is respectfully suggested, that the names of individuals in each county, who are willing strenuously to embark in it, be collected, and that measures be immediately taken to call a public meeting at some central point, to draft a constitution and elect officers for a *Geological Society of Pennsylvania.*

PETER A. BROWNE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1830.

Piano Forte Music.

HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, have constantly on hand, an extensive assortment of MUSIC for the Piano Forte. Teachers supplied upon the usual terms. Among other new and fashionable pieces are the following:—The Swiss Hunter's Welcome Home, Harriet the Match Girl, Go Forget Me, Love's Ritornella, I knew a Sicilian Maid, Farewell to m Harp, &c. &c. Nov. 9—4t.

HATTER'S TIP PAPER—For sale by HOGAN & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. Nov. 9—4t.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel confident and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.
February 12, 1830.---tf

NEW EDITION
OF
Buck's Theological Dictionary.

THIS DAY is published, by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Booksellers, No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh, a new and enlarged Edition of BUCK'S THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, with an appendix, containing a late account of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the Associated Methodists.—In one large volume, 8vo, new type and fine paper.

☞Booksellers, Merchants, and those taking up subscriptions, can be supplied with this book, by the hundred or dozen, on the cheapest terms.

N. B. Be careful to ask for *Kay's Improved Edition.* September 7.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
Aug. 7, 1829.---tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.
February 12.—1y.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞ Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* March 5.—tf.

FOR SALE OR RENT, the lot of ground in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, now occupied by William Scott. There is on the lot a two story brick house, and a large two story frame building. Apply to

C. DARRAGH,
October 5, 1830.—tf. No. 49 Fourth street.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

FOR SALE,

A FLAG QUARRY, together with a FARM, containing 80 acres of good land, situated on the Allegheny river, ten miles above Pittsburgh.—The flags are of the best quality, and suitable for paving, such as are now used for that purpose in this city. It is the only quarry of the kind in this part of the country. Apply to

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
October 12, 1830.—tf

A. H. HOGE.
Hardware Merchant,

No. 130 Liberty Street, (M'Donald's Square,)

HAS just received an additional supply of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE, to which he would call the attention of country merchants, mechanics, and others.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1830---2mo.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,
AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the s. w. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.
May 7, 1830.—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS.
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES.
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

THE PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*

THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

HARDWARE.

S. FAHNESTOCK, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, is now receiving extensive supplies of every description of Hardware, embracing all the various articles belonging to his line of business, to which he respectfully invites the attention Country Merchants, Saddlers, and the public generally, to whom his terms will be liberal. Sept. 21.—tf.

ALMANACS FOR 1831

THE WESTERN FARMER'S, (Common and Magazine,) THE GERMAN, and GERMAN ENGLISH, ALMANACS for 1831: being the only calculation by the Rev. John Taylor: Just published, and for sale, by the gross, dozen, or single, by HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞Five and a half cents per pound will be given for clean *COTTON and LINEN RAGS.*
September 3.—3m. H. H. & S.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;
FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE EVANS, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay; and all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN M'FADEN, Executor.
SARAH EVANS, Executrix.
October 8.—tf.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

ROGERS' SUPERIOR ORANGE GUNPOWDER.—150 kegs just received on consignment, and for sale by JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co. No. 8 Market street. May 18—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Monitorial High School,
SMITHFIELD STREET.

THE Ensuing Quarter will commence on the 12th of the present month, (July, 1830,) when the various branches of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation, Book-Keeping, and Composition, will be taught by the subscriber, on the following terms:

Junior Class, at Four dollars per quarter.
Senior Class, at Five dollars per quarter.

THOS. MAYLIN.

☞References are kindly permitted to be made to the following gentlemen, who, amongst others, have honored him with their confidence in placing their children under his care:—Messrs. George Anshutz, Thomas Dickson, Martin Rahm, M. M. Murray, Webb Closey, J. Harmon, S. Cuthbert; or Benjamin Bakewell, John Snyder, Richard Bowen, John Towne.
Pittsburgh, July 16---tf

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823---tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.
June 1.---tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.